

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XX.

Five Cents Per Copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918. One Dollar and Fifty Cents Per Year.

No. 20.

Burial Expenses.

The expenses of a burial have grown to be so great that people can hardly afford to die.

Fashion is more tyrannical at times when we are upset by grief. It has become the custom to lay bodies to rest in elaborate caskets with costly linings, borne to the place of burial in ridiculous hearses. Good taste is offended by these displays and parades, and the living are often taxed beyond endurance and deprived of necessities in order to pay the bills.

When you make your will insert this clause, "My body shall be laid to rest in a plain box, costing not to exceed \$5.00, and it shall be taken to the burial ground on a farm wagon with a thick layer of evergreen boughs."

Victory for Temperance

It is not many years since the advocates of temperance and prohibition were made fun of as extremists and narrow minded Puritans. But at last their victory is in sight. State after state has adopted prohibition. And the splendid record of states like Kansas, where prohibition is well enforced, makes the other states desire to have it. The soldiers from Kansas were superior to those from states where liquor is sold, and the general prosperity noticeably better.

Think of it, this week twenty distillery buildings in Kentucky were actually sold at auction to be turned into some other use.

And Ohio, containing such cities as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus, has "gone dry."

There are yet great battles to be fought. The close of the war will lift some of the war prohibition laws, and many of the old toppers will make us trouble for a time, but we may confidently expect that the final victory over the liquor traffic will be as glorious and complete as the victory over the Germans.

Berea Raises \$10,144.15

Editor Berea Citizen:

I wish to announce to our people the wonderful gift of all our gifts received to the United War Work Campaign, coming from the Queen of Berea's givers, Miss Childs. A great many people fail to appreciate this wonderful personage in our community, for her quiet and unassuming ways fail to attract attention with those with whom she is not working. Some of us know her by recognition of name. Some of us know her better. To know her is but to increase your admiration for American womanhood.

So to the memory of Lieut. Cleveland Glad Frost, who went down in the performance of his duty, making the supreme sacrifice that you and I might be left and permitted to enjoy such duties as the one through which we have just experienced, she gives as a memorial the sum of one thousand dollars.

Serving God with our little is the way to make more, and we must never think that wasted with which God is honored, or men are blest. Luther once said that the heart of the giver makes the gift dear and precious.

I want further to say a word of appreciation through your columns to every man, woman and child contributor to this War Campaign Fund. This, of course practically means every citizen of our community. It has been gratifying to me to see and experience such unselfish co-operation as has been exhibited during the past week. The atmosphere seems permeated with the very spirit of the undertaking, and everyone was anxiously waiting and willing to do their bit.

Our business men met the call in a big way and not only gave their dollars to the cause, but left their places of business, and with sleeves

rolled up, jumped into the ring of service. I'll tell you it's no wonder we went over the top and just kept on going. We simply had to stop short off, or there is no telling how much we would have gotten. I am absolutely convinced now that the bigger the undertaking the quicker will Berea produce the results. Always ready to do their part and a little more, and I feel sure that should the need be layed before us tomorrow of double the amount just raised, that everyone who just gave would readily double their subscriptions and gladly say it is with a heart of thanksgiving that we are permitted to give of our substance to such a cause.

I wish you all might know how Bob Spence with his Boys' and Girls' Clubs, only a hand full here and there, caught the spirit and brot in nearly hundred and fifty dollars. In most cases real sacrifice. How good E. T. Fish felt when he signed for one hundred dollars, for straightway did he go into Walnut Meadow returning with over five hundred dollars. How Bob Christman shut up shop and went day or night, rain or shine after hogs, ducks, turkeys, geese, cash or credit, buy, sell or exchange; and brot in, or helped to bring in, around a thousand dollars. How good the Victory Girls led by Marie Bower felt when they said, we give two hundred dollars. How Uncle Jake Herndon went into the Glade among our colored brethren returning with enough one dollar bills to choke a cow. How Hudson and Vogel accepted their work of going to the rural sections, facing an almost impossible task with sickness in almost every home. How the ladies with their leader, Mrs. McGuire, went from door to door on every

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CITIZEN A FAMILY FRIEND

Hitchens, Ky., November 18, 1918.
Dear Editor:-

It seems like I just must write to The Citizen wherever I am because thru it so many of us fellow students keep in touch with each other and encourage others to attend college. Be sure to send me The Citizen--this week's copy--for I must not miss a single issue. For fourteen years our family have been regular readers of The Citizen, often subscribing for two copies because there were so many children and each one read The Citizen from "kiver to kiver" that one paper was always entirely worn out before it got around.

Wishing to congratulate you on the good service you are doing and trusting that unfailing health and marked success may be yours continually, I am,

Yours very respectfully,
Edward K. Cook.

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Eastern Kentucky News.

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Head of Chicago Packing Firm Says Peace Means Greater Production in U. S. Than Ever Before

200,000,000 MORE TO FEED

Chicago, Nov. 16.—More than 100 men, mostly German officers, have been killed in disorders in Brussels, and soldiers' councils have been formed in that city and at Antwerp, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company, quoting the Telegraf.

100 Hun Officers Slain.

London, Nov. 16.—More than 100

men, mostly German officers, have been

killed in disorders in Brussels, and

soldiers' councils have been formed

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to an Amsterdam dispatch to the Ex-

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the Telegraf.

The problem now," said Mr. Wilson,

"is how to make our supply go round.

The latest statistics," he said, "show

there are 66,830,000 cattle, 48,900,000

sheep, and 71,374,000 hogs on the

farms.

"It means greater production is ne-

cessary than ever before," he said, "and

continued night and day shifts at the

packing houses."

YANKS FIRST TO ENTER GERMANY

ADVANCE BEGUN BY AMERICANS,
WHO OCCUPY REGIONS JUST
ABANDONED BY HUNS.

Soldiers Prepared for Any Possible
Traps That May Have Been Set By
Retiring Enemy—Troops Are Eager
to Get Into Germany.

Western Newspaper Union News Service

With the American Army in France

—General Pershing's forces moved in

territory just abandoned by the Ger-

man troops. On the old line, between

Mouzon and Thiécourt, lying from the

region of Sedan to the south of Metz

the troops had been stationed to await

orders for the advance, and the patrols

marched out, not in line of battle, but

in columns along the high roads, which

are only slightly impaired. The first

steps of the American into regions so

farther controlled by Germany were not

spectacular. The men were keyed up

and keen for the new adventure, but

like they were on the day of the sign

of the armistice, there were com

paratively few demonstrative manifes

tations of their enthusiasm.

Many of the men had been newly

uniformed, and all of them were "pol-

ished" as though for inspection. The

men appeared to be eager for the word

to go forward. The relatively small

units that are moving forward as ad-

vance guards were sent to the line be-

fore daylight. The night had been

cold and the mud that still marks the

roads, notwithstanding there have

been two or three days without rain,

was slightly frozen. The men shivered

as they rested by the roadside.

When the command finally was given

for the advance the men who were to

push forward, in some cases miles

apart on the long line between the ex-

treme left and right, moved off into

the mists, that appear always to

shroud this part of the country, and

disappeared.

For the first time since the Ameri-

cans had been ordered to advance into

enemy held territory there was assur-

ance that they would encounter no

hostility. The Intelligence Depart-

ment, which has never ceased to func-

tion, had accurately reported that the

Germans were carrying out their

agreement of evacuation and there

was evidence of the belief, both by

officers and men, that no trap was

awaiting them. No chances were ta-

School News from Various Departments

COLLEGE

"Can you state, in this department of your valued paper, some of the college traditions which a newcomer ought to know?"

Timid Freshman."

Once upon a time there were some college traditions, Timid; but they were all shot to pieces before you came on. You need have no fear of innocently breaking any of the ancient laws of the academic zone by saying "How do you do?" to the wrong person, or sitting on the wrong bench, or wearing the wrong kind of a hat. We aren't giving a hang about such things just now.

Act like a he-man, and use your judgment; that's all. The best account you can give of yourself is, to keep smiling! If you are uncomfortable, grin! If the sergeant jolts your sensibilities, cheer! If the military proctor gets your goat, let him have it; there are more goats to be had. The college had gone to war—all of it—lock, stock, and barrel!

Attend everything that looks like a patriotic meeting. Give your old duds to the Belgians. Save up your cash for the United War Work Campaign Fund. The college students led the country, last year, in donations to these movements—now combined for one big drive in November.

Until we can get into the fight, ourselves, let's do our best to brace up the other fellows who are in it. Any student who finishes this academic year with money in his trousers has something wrong under his vest.

We used to chaff the chap who was tighter'n an old tire on a rusty rim; now we despise him. "Raus mit ihm!" (He can understand that sentence, being part Boche).

So, don't be timid, Timid, about anything but grouchiness and stinginess. The only offenses you can possibly commit this year are soreness and tightness.

NORMAL

The Teacher's Reward

Who is the most influential man or woman in your neighborhood? In your town or State? Is it not a teacher or a supervisor of teachers? What men of the United States are most influential today? The President of the United States, many of the governors of the states have been teachers. A large number of educators and congressmen were and are teachers.

There is no work in which one may be engaged where advancement is so rapid, where the demand for strength, vision, sympathy, teaching ability so far exceed the supply. All lines of business are competing and offering large inducements for those very qualifications which successful teaching reveals more quickly and more clearly than almost any other kind of work. It has been suggested that teaching ability is so essential to success that the time will come when no school or college will grant a degree to any candidate until he has shown that he has the ability to teach. Men who have proven their ability to direct a school system are in demand for all kinds of private business.

Is there any other line of work which offers so many opportunities for rapid development as the work of teaching? In what other occupation can one find so many lasting satisfactions of life? The live and growing teacher finds a greater variety of real enduring satisfactions in life than any other human being, except he be engaged in the work of teaching, tho it may be called by some other name.

At this time when there is so great need for teachers, when our country is seeking for teachers to send abroad as well as to supply our own need, we are expecting an unusual attendance in all teacher training institutions. The Berea Normal School is making an unusual effort to find room for the great number who are seeking admission at the beginning of the Winter Term. It now appears that long before the opening day all available rooms will be engaged. This is an interesting fact and shows that the live, energetic young men and women of the mountain region are awaking to their privileges and opportunity for service to the Country.

ACADEMY

Athletics

The Academy still victorious! It has always been famous for its athletics.

In the last November election one of its former graduates, Miss Hazel Conwell, Casper, Wyo., of the class of 1914, in the race for District Clerk out ran her opponent (a man) leaving him behind at the half-way mark when she reached the goal.

The Academy Department sends congratulations.

VOCATIONAL

The following letters were written by members of the class in Business English of the Vocational Department, and were sent home by the writers, in an effort to help in the War Work Fund drive:

Room 216 Kentucky Hall,
Berea College, Berea, Ky.

Dear Dad:

In the letter I sent home, Sunday, I forgot to mention about the big Y. M. C. A. drive they are having here, and most likely one just like it in Detroit. I thought probably you had been too busy to stop and think much about it, except to give an amount the collector might ask. If he is just paid to canvas a neighborhood and has no enthusiasm you probably would give what you were asked but not your share.

The very fact that the fighting part of the war is over is not a good reason for anyone to refuse to give, as the Y. M. C. A. still has a great deal of work to do, to take care of the men held "Over There" for guard duty. Their whole work is not only to afford amusement but to furnish home-like study rooms and give each man a chance to increase his knowledge. This takes a great deal of money, and must be paid by the folks at home.

Lew will probably be one of those that will profit by this; so, dad, don't let the opportunity pass you; do all you can for him while he is doing his bit for us.

Yours lovingly,
Catherine

Berea, Kentucky,
Nov. 11, 1918

My Dear Daddie:

As I sit in my room this eleventh day of November, rejoicing over the recent news that has just reached us, of the greatest victory that the world has ever known, I feel happy, and yet in other respects I feel as if I have been a slacker.

I have begun to realize more and more each day, that you and I have not done our part in helping win this war and for the comfort of our dear "Sammies."

For the past few days I've wanted to be with you, just you and I alone, and recall to your mind the last words brother said before sailing: "Dad, be sure and pray for your son and give beautifully to the great cause." Are you still bearing those words in mind? Or, are you still going on in the usual manner trying to accumulate more worldly goods for no other cause than for you, yourself, to live in luxury upon?

Suppose brother should come home and, as he steps up, the first word he says would be: "Well, dad, what did you do for us boys?" Would you be able to look him in the face and say, "Son, I gave all in my power." Or, would you stand back and exclaim, "Well, the war is over now, I don't suppose I need to do anything?"

I want to be able to step right up and say, "Dad and I gave to the Y. M. C. A. We gave to the Red Cross. I sewed for the Belgians, and we did all we could to promote the cause."

Do you remember the little brown bungalow on the hill just above the highway that you gave me last winter?

After studying the matter over closely, I feel as if I wanted to contribute a considerable amount to the Y. M. C. A. and in the meantime be making a great sacrifice; so I want you to sell it and contribute half of the proceeds to the Y. M. C. A.

I'm sure you can't refuse; and, after doing that, won't you and I feel happier than if we had not made a little sacrifice? Of course, selling the house will deprive me of many comforts in life, but it's a small thing to compare with the great sacrifice our American boys made, and are making.

Please see to this at once and, in the interim, be thinking over what a great opportunity there is yet afforded you, in order that you may do your part. It is not too late, even though the world is at peace, to do these things.

Your little girl,
Inez

Valuable Thermometer.

A new quick-acting thermometer, claimed to take ten measurements a second, depends on the varying electrical resistance of a very fine wire of 65 parts of platinum and 35 of iridium. The wire can be used up to 1,850 degrees C. and a galvanometer connected in a circuit indicates the resistance and the temperature. The instrument is especially adapted for measuring the temperature changes in the cylinders of steam or explosion engines.

Soldiers' Letters

CORP. McGuIRE IN GEORGIA

Ft. McPherson, Ga.,
November 15, 1918.

Prof. T. A. Edwards,

Berea, Ky.

Dear Professor:

At last I am back in good old U. S. A. Can you sort of imagine how we feel? Well, it certainly was a "happy day" when we landed at Newport News, Va.

We had a very pleasant trip coming over; was ten days making the trip. The Navy doctor and sailor boys sure did treat us dandy. Our eats consisted of chicken, beefsteak, ham, eggs, ice cream and all kinds of good pies. They would take all of us bed patients out on deck most every day.

Yesterday was my first time to be out of bed. I was in wheel chair for two or three hours, and then got a pair of crutches, but a fellow sure is weak after being in bed for four months.

My leg seems to be coming fairly well; think it is going to be a little short—perhaps an inch or inch and a half. Of course I can not tell how strong it will be. After all, I guess I am quite lucky, considering some of the ugly wounds some of the fellows have, especially those that lost their eye sight and got their faces all torn up.

Now it is all over, and how glad we should be. I don't think they gave Germany any too much for the way we were treated.

Had several letters from Mr. Taylor while in hospital in France. Suppose he is still over there.

Just received my first mail from home yesterday. They all seem to be sick with the influenza. Sister has been real sick, but brother seems to think she is improving. Two fellows were taken out of this ward yesterday with the "flu."

I suppose you are very busy with your school work. I am anxious to see Berea folks once more; still guess everything is so different and new we would hardly know the place.

Should be glad to hear from you. Where are your boys?

Your friend,
Cpl. B. H. McGuire

LETTER FROM JOHN J. HOOK

France, October 16, 1918.

My dear Mother:

I received a letter from you today that was written September 18th. That is pretty good for such a distance, I think. I hope that by now you have received some of the many letters I have sent you.

Say, what was Dad doing over in W. Va.? Was he carpentering or working in the Machinery Department? I wish I had been there to be with him, but I have a harder job than he has. I have been going night and day since September 10, and I'm too busy and tired to write much, but when we get back for a "rest period," I'll write you a long letter.

I was so happy to get a letter from dear old dad, mailed at Berea. Mr. Burgess had said in his last letter to me, that he was going to try to get dad again, when he found out his address.

My job is to hand up ammunition to the dumps just back of the lines, and it's sure hard driving one of these "squads" at night, with no light at all, but that of the stars, through rain and mud and all kinds of conditions.

I have been shot at by enemy cannons and machine guns and fellows in airplanes, many times, but have never been hit.

One Boche dropped a bomb from an airplane so close to my truck that it threw dirt all over me, but I pulled out my "45" and sent seven lead bullets after him. Then nine other "planes" came down and shot at us with machine guns. Maybe you don't think we shot at them with our rifles and pistols. We drove them off all right.

I carry an "automatic 45" all the time, and I let them have all I could with it, and then took my rifle. I've seen many a dead Boche and have become used to the sight. I turned one over and cut a button off his coat as a souvenir for you. I have it in my pocket now. I'm sitting in the ruins of an old French town, by a fire built in the open, to keep warm. I wish you could see some of the things I've seen since I landed here.

I expect to be able to tell you, when I get back, that I'm just as clean, all the way round, as when I left, but perhaps I am harder to get along with.

Say mother, you haven't sold the Reo, have you, or has dad got it with him in Berea? I hope to enjoy it some when I get back. That won't be long either, I think, for we have the Huns running. Tell the boys the R. R. engines over here are built just like autos, so they can shift

the gears, and they are gas engines, too.

Tell dad I saw Brack Short the other day for the first time since I left Camp Sheridan.

Tell all my friends "hello" for me and say I expect to see them all by Christmas.

Your letters are the best reading I have, so write as often as you can, and be as cheerful as you can. From your loving son in France,
John J. Hook

CAPTAIN C. C. WITT WRITES

Mr. A. B. Witt, formerly a resident of Kentucky, within eight miles of Berea, is here on a visit from Parsons, Kansas. Mr. Witt has a son, Captain C. C. Witt, serving in the Statistical Department of the A. E. F. in France. Though only 25 years of age, Mr. Witt received rapid promotion to the Captaincy for efficient service in the army. Following is a letter from Captain Witt, written to his father and sister, which has been handed to The Citizen for publication. He is the proud father of a six-pound boy, born since he went to France.

Dear Sister and Dad:

Am feeling great, and the Allies are still giving them H—. Am only sorry I am not on the front line helping them. No, I am still in the rear, and reasonably safe, unless a brick falls on my head, or an automobile turns over me. So don't worry, and even when I do get up there, I am too lucky. With a dear little wife and a six-pound boy to go back to, cannot afford to stay in this country.

How are you, dad, and are you still working at the shops? I received your letter, Allie, and do not fail to write as often as you can to Jo, and she will do the same, although she says that son of ours takes up an awful lot of her time.

It seems he has the habit of crying quite frequently, but suppose they all do. Guess I even did.

Have received three or four letters from my friends back home, and they all have assumed the job of being a Godfather to him until I get back, so suppose he will have plenty of attention. It almost breaks my heart, though, not to be able to see him.

The war is not over yet by any means, but it is at least much closer to it than it was this time last year, and it certainly has a different aspect; and even after peace is declared it is going to take us all some time to get back, and I have no hopes of being in America again before a year has passed. Just think, the boy will be walking and talking by that time, and won't even know his own dad when he sees him. And I think a parent misses the best part of his child's life when he cannot see him grow from a small infant into a man.

Love to all, and write when you can.

Your loving brother and son,
Captain C. C. Witt, Co. M, 153rd Inf. American E. F. APO 904, Vicksburg, Miss.

HERE'S ONE BARBER WHO KEEPS SILENT

London.—It's in the Daily Mirror, so it must be true.

In Muswell Hill, which is in North London, is a barber who picks up a slate and shaves it in front of his patient.

It contains such phrases as: "Hair cut?" "Shave?" "Don't use clippers." "Short at the back."

He is stone deaf and never speaks a word.

GERMANS DESERT LOOT IN FLIGHT FROM FRANCE



The Germans have been forced to abandon huge stores of loot in their hurried flight from France. Collected by organized looting parties, great quantities of supplies were forged from occupied French towns. This French official photograph shows a huge collection of books taken from the public library of Montdidier. The books were piled behind the enemy lines to be taken away, but the French advance was so rapid that the plan was thwarted.

RIOTS CONTINUE IN GERMAN CITIES

SHELL SHOCK CURED

Physicians Say Ailment Is "War Neurosis."

Men "Scared Stiff" Often Get Back to Normal in Ten Minutes.

With the American Armies in France.—Shell shock isn't shell shock after all. It's war neurosis, so doctors have discovered.

That takes all the prestige and distinction out of being shell-shocked, so much so that a lot of people who know about it won't even admit there's shell shock anywhere. Here's why:

Were you ever surprised speechless or scared stiff? Well, that's the same thing going on within you as when you have so-called shell shock. The fellow who went time after time to propose to his girl and couldn't make his tongue work, had the same thing, only on a smaller scale than they do at the front.

These discoveries about what they used to call shell shock are interesting and valuable, because they show that the victim merely has lost control over some faculty. He may stutter or his head may shake or he may have the trembles, but it's far from being injurious.

Just as the chap who wants to propose finally gets his tongue and gets the idea over to her, so the shell-shock patient gets back to himself again. Doctors got busy and figured out just what ordinary shell shock is. Nobody is scared of it any more, since it can be cured, sometimes in less than ten minutes.

The best cure, it seems, is to put your mind on practical and concrete work. Washing dishes, sawing a log, or knitting socks would be good for shell shock because they would give you something you can concentrate your mind and hands upon.

In the shell-shock hospital they work on manual training objects, making toys, building boxes, boats or making designs. Anything one can concentrate on is good.

Just figuring out what the proposition is has taken all the honor and danger out of shell shock, and since nobody's scared of it, everybody gets well pretty quickly. Most of the boys go right back to the trenches and never get it again.

GUNNER DEPEW

By Albert N. Depew

EX-GUNNER AND CHIEF PETTY OFFICER, U.S. NAVY
MEMBER OF THE FOREIGN LEGION OF FRANCE
CAPTAIN GUN TURRET, FRENCH BATTLESHIP CASSARD
WINNER OF THE CROIX DE GUERRE

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SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Albert N. Depew, author of the story, enlists in the United States navy, serving four years and attaining the rank of chief petty officer, first-class gunner.

CHAPTER II—The great war starts soon after he is honorably discharged from the navy and he sails for France with a determination to enlist.

CHAPTER III—He joins the Foreign Legion and is assigned to the dreadnaught Cassard where his marksmanship wins him high honors.

CHAPTER IV—Depew is detached from his ship and sent with a regiment of the Legion to Flanders where he soon finds himself in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER V—He is detailed to the artillery and makes the acquaintance of the "75's," the wonderful French guns that have saved the day for the allies on many a battlefield. Before seeing any action, he is ordered back to his regiment in the front line trenches.

CHAPTER VI—Depew goes "over the top" and gets his first German in a bayonet fight.

CHAPTER VII—His company takes part in another raid on the German trenches and shortly afterward assists in stopping a fierce charge of the Huns, who are mowed down as they cross No Man's Land.

CHAPTER VIII—Sent to Dixmude with dispatches, Depew is caught in a Zeppelin raid, but escapes unhurt.

CHAPTER IX—He is shot through the thigh in a brush with the Germans and is sent to a hospital, where he quickly recovers.

CHAPTER X—Ordered back to sea duty, Depew rejoins the Cassard, which makes several trips to the Dardanelles as a convoy. The Cassard is almost battered to pieces by the Turkish batteries.

CHAPTER XI—The Cassard takes part in many hot engagements in the memorable Gallipoli campaign.

CHAPTER XII—Depew is a member of a landing party which sees fierce fighting in the trenches at Gallipoli.

CHAPTER XIII—After an unsuccessful trench raid, Depew tries to rescue two wounded men in No Man's Land, but both die before he can reach the trenches.

CHAPTER XIV—Depew wins the Croix de Guerre for bravery in passing through a terrific artillery fire to summon aid to his comrades in an advanced post.

CHAPTER XV—On his twelfth trip to the Dardanelles, he is wounded in a naval engagement and, after recovering in a hospital at Brest, he is discharged from service and comes to New York on the steamer Georgie.

Of course it knocked me down and I hit my head a pretty hard crack on



I Was Able to Crawl on to the Turret Door.

the steel deck, but I was able to crawl on to the turret door. Just as I was about to enter the gun was fired. That particular charge happened to be defective. The shell split and caused a back fire and the cordite, fire and gas came through the breech, which the explosion had opened.

It must have been a piece of cordite which did it, but whatever it was, it hit me in the right eye and blinded it. The ball of the eye was saved by the French surgeons and looks normal, but it pains me greatly sometimes and it tells me it will always be sightless.

I was unconscious immediately from the blow and from the quantity of gas which I must have swallowed. This gas did me a great deal of damage and gives me dizzy spells often to this day. I do not know what happened during the rest of the engagement, as I did not regain consciousness until three days later at sea. But I heard in the hospital that the French super-dreadnaught Jeanne d'Arc and the light cruiser Normandy were in it as well as ourselves, though not at the time I was wounded, and that we had all been pretty well battered. The Cassard lost 96 men in the engagement and had 48 wounded. Some of our turrets were twisted into all manner of shapes and part of our bow was carried away. One of our lieutenants was killed in the engagement.

One day I received a letter from a man who had been in my company in the Foreign Legion and with whom I had been pretty chummy. His letter was partly in French and partly in English. It was all about who had been killed and who had been wounded. He also mentioned Murray's death, which he had heard about, and about my receiving the Croix de Guerre. I was wishing he had said something about Brown, whom I had not heard from and who I knew would visit me if he had the chance.

But two or three days later I got another letter from the same man and when I opened it out tumbled a photograph. At first all I saw was that it was the photograph of a man crucified with bayonets, but when I looked at it closely I saw it was Brown. I faintly then, just like a girl.

When I came to I could hardly make myself think about it. Two of my pals gone! It hurt me so much to think of it that I crushed the letter up in my hand, but later on I could read parts of it. It said they had found Brown this way near Dixmude about two days after he had been reported missing. So three of us went over and two stayed there. It seems very strange to me that both of my pals should be crucified and if I were superstitious I do not know what I would think about it. It made me sick and kept me from recovering as fast as I would have done otherwise. Both Brown and Murray were good pals and very good men in a fight. I often think of them both and about the things we did together, but lately I have tried not to think about them much because it is very sad to think what torture they must have had to stand. They were both of great credit to this country.

The American consul visited me quite often and I got to calling him Sherlock because he asked so many questions. We played lots of games together, mostly with dice, and had a great time generally. After I became convalescent he argued with me that I had seen enough, and though I really did think so—however much I disliked what I had seen—he got my discharge from the service on account of physical inability to discharge the usual duties. After I had been at the hospital for a little over a month I was discharged from it, after a little party in my ward with everyone taking part and all the horns blowing and all the records except my favorite dirigé played one after another.

Some of our men were bandaged all over the face and head and it was funny when they had to tell their stories to old friends of theirs, who did not recognize them. As soon as one of the Brest people recognized a friend off he would go to get cigarettes and other things for him and some of them almost beat us to the hospital.

I do not know, of course, just what the surgeons did to me, but I heard that they had my eyeball out on my cheek for almost two hours. At any rate they saved it. The thigh wounds were not dangerous in themselves and if it had not been for the rough treatment they got later on they would be quite healed by this time, I am sure.

I really think I got a little extra attention in the hospital in many ways, for the French were at all times anxious to show their friendliness to America. Every time my meals were served there was a little American flag draped over the bed. I had everything I wanted given to me at once and when I was able to, I got a little extra attention in the hospital in many ways, for the French were at all times anxious to show their friendliness to America. Every time my meals were served there was a little American flag draped over the bed. I had everything I wanted given to me at once and when I was able to, I got a little extra attention in the hospital in many ways, for the French were at all times anxious to show their friendliness to America. Every time my meals were served there was a little American flag draped over the bed. 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LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREAL AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Best Blacksmithing

Scientific horse shoeing, fine iron work and repairs of all descriptions at the College Blacksmith Shop, Main Street, north of The Citizen Office. *ad.*

We sell hats and sell them right. Mrs. Laura Jones. *ad.*

Mr. and Mrs. John Muney and Miss Martha Muney spent Saturday in Richmond.

Mr. McKee, employed at the telephone company, and Miss May Bell were quietly married at London, Saturday.

Leslie Green, of Richmond, was a visitor in town Sunday.

An up-to-date line of tailored dress and sport hats; best quality for least money.

(Ad) Eva Walden

Brown Johnson from Chavies spent the week end with his family.

J. H. Jackson spent the week end with his family on Chestnut street.

Mrs. Hudspeth and Mrs. Laura Jones motored to Lexington, Friday.

Little Joel Dean, who had an operation for appendicitis at the College hospital last week, is doing nicely and is expected to be out soon.

Mid-Season Sale at Laura Jones' store. Every hat in my big stock reduced for 10 days. Come! *(Ad)*

See those beautiful sailors in best style and latest colors at

(Ad) Eva Walden's

Dewey Lawson, a Berea Academy graduate of last year, who is a member of the S. A. T. C. at State University, at Lexington, stopped off in Berea Monday for a short visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Schram, of Cleveland, O., arrived at the first of the week for a visit with relatives.

News has been received of the birth of a little daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Clinton C. Early at Nicholasville, Ky. Mrs. Early will be remembered by Berea people as Miss Blanche Wilson.

For Sale—My farm containing 42 acres; good four room cottage; barn, chicken house, etc. About seven acres in meadow; about four or five acres in woods; rest of farm is all tillable land. This farm is off Dixie Highway about ½ mile and about 2½ miles from Berea. If interested inquire of John Bales, or see me at meat market on Main street.

(Ad) B. F. VanWinkle

Felix Estridge is visiting in Berea from his farm in Mississippi.

J. E. Strong and family, of Appalachia, Va., came to Berea last Friday. Mr. Strong was a former student here and has returned to assist in the Berea College Printing Department. They will occupy the cottage on Jackson street where the Lowen sisters lived so long.

Mrs. Howard R. Embree, of Kemmerer, Wyo., with her two small boys has come to Berea in order to have the advantage of the Training School. She has rooms at the Dodge home on Jackson street. Her husband, a grandson of Father Fee, is in the Officers' Training Camp at Camp Hancock, Ga.

The Misses Gertrude Terril and Jewell Ogg left Friday to take up their work as teachers in the graded school at Weeksbury, Ky., as they had planned to do before the influenza broke out.

Mrs. W. R. Gabbard, of near Walton, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. J. H. Tudor near Paint Lick; celebrating the advent of Geneva Hester, who arrived Monday, November 11, 1918, at 11 a.m. Mother and baby are doing well.

All hats reduced at Laura Jones' store. Big stock to be sold. Come before they are picked over; get your choice. *(Ad)*

Mrs. Chas. Adams and children, of Flanigan, were called here by the illness of Mrs. Nanny Braniman, who is greatly improved at this writing.

Edgar E. Wyatt, of Grayson, visited his wife and mother Sunday.

Word from Washington stated that boys in the S. A. T. C. who had not been properly inducted before November 11, must be dropped out. Several boys were excused from the unit for this reason.

We have the best line of children's tams, hats and caps in town, and we sell them right. Call and be convinced. *(Ad)* Eva Walden

Clyde Howell, who came to Berea to enter the S. A. T. C., but came too late, returned to his home at Greene Mountain, N. C., Wednesday.

Friends of D. N. Welch will be glad to know that he has been brought home from the Hospital, where he has been suffering with double pneumonia.

Wellington Patrick, student in Berea, 1902, is private secretary to President McVey, of the University of Kentucky.

We receive each week from the fashion centers the advance styles in hats. See them before you buy. *(Ad)* Eva Walden

Harrison Lewis writes Berea friends that he has entered the S. A. T. C. in the University of Virginia.

Mrs. Jerome Frost, aunt of President Frost, is a visitor at the President's House. She has been visiting relatives in Tennessee and is on her way to Washington.

The College provided trucks to convey the soldier boys of our "unit" to the top of Narrow Gap last Saturday, so that they had a splendid hike, visiting the Indian Fort and East Pennate.

The College girls, with the cooperation of Mrs. Ritter, held a reception for the men of our Military Unit at Boone Tavern, Saturday night. It was a very bright event.

R. H. Welch, from Norfolk, Va., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Welch.

J. P. Roberts, of Williamsfield, O., came today for a visit with his brother, E. L. Roberts, on Jackson street.

Samuel Mayfield paid the Citizen a visit on Thursday of this week. He will be remembered as a graduate in the Class of '14. We are very glad to learn that Mr. Mayfield is to be on the staff of Berea workers soon. Berea is always proud of her graduates.

PUBLIC SCHOOL NOTES

E. F. Disney, Principal

Influenza closed our school for six weeks and took from us one of our brightest and best little boys. Ralph Chasteen was always on the honor roll. He was loved by teachers and pupils alike.

"This lovely bud so young and fair
Called hence by early doom,
Just grew to show how sweet a flower
In Paradise would bloom."

How can we carry through our schedule with this six weeks' handicap? This is a year of heroic deeds and we propose to give a good account of ourselves in carrying out the regular course of study in the six months left us.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has made some worthwhile suggestions how to make up lost time. The parents are cordially invited to co-operate with the school in this effort.

We are glad somes of our teachers made themselves useful during the forced suspension, and escaped the epidemic themselves.

We have been encouraged lately by ladies of the city clubs asking what the Public School needs. Our needs are many. Some are pressing, and we wish to encourage questions about them.

School reopened Monday with about seven-eighths of the regular attendance.

The School Lunch will start soon. The Parent-Teachers Association will meet at the Auditorium at 3 p.m. the second Friday in December.

Our Thanksgiving program is called off on account of our forced suspension.

The teachers and children seemed glad to get back to work, and an excellent spirit prevails everywhere. Let us hope that the work will move now without more breaks.

BEREA BOY DIES OF WOUNDS

The sad word was received this week that Private Basil Ball, of a machine gun battery, had died of wounds that he received in action, before hostilities ended in France. Young Ball was a son of Mrs. Lillie Ball of Berea, and was a popular and fine young man. He had many friends who will mourn that he is gone, but all extend to his mother their sincere sympathy.

It will be no small consolation to the bereaved mother that her son gave his life, as did the thousands of others in this great struggle that freedom might prevail.

FOR SALE

Ford touring car, 1916 model, in good condition. For particulars and price, call on E. B. English.

MARE AND MULE STRAYED

Black mare, 16½ hands high, roan stripe over right eye; and black horse mule, 14 hands high. \$5 reward for information concerning whereabouts of same.

Sidney Sims, Conway Ky.

DUROC HOGS FOR SALE

Five or six hogs, weigh 175 to 200 each, in good shape to fatten. Make good killing hogs.

Levi Lamb, Dreyfus, Ky.

PIANO FOR SALE

A new piano, used one year, for sale at exceptionally low price.

Fine finish and beautiful tone. Nearly 50 per cent discount from the original price. Call on M. E. Vaughn, Jackson Street. *ad.*

FOR SALE

Maxwell Car for sale. Good as new; will be sold at a bargain. Call and see same. Mrs. Nannie Todd, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE

New 7-room bungalow with something over two acre lot for sale or rent. Just outside city limits, West End Chestnut Street. Mrs. H. L. McMurry.

WITH THE CHURCHES

Union Church

The doors are open again for service in the Union Church.

Next Sunday will be a thanksgiving Sunday. Come everybody to the Sunday-school who can, and remain to the preaching service which follows. The room in which the Burgess Bible Class meet, will be comfortable and inviting. The lesson—"Jacob Meets His Brother Esau." Come and get in the habit of shaking hands. All are welcome.

Baptist Church

Last Sunday, after the lifting of the ban and our long absence from public worship, all enjoyed and greatly appreciated the church services. The morning sermon by the Pastor on "Thankfulness" was especially helpful and inspiring.

Next Sunday, Sunday-school at 9:45.

Preaching service at 11 o'clock by Rev. E. B. English. Subject, "Heaven," B. Y. P. U. at 6:15.

The Annual Thanksgiving and Praise Meeting will be held at the church next Tuesday evening at seven o'clock. All are invited to come and "Give thanks unto the Lord."

Christian Church

Services Lord's Day morning: Bible School, 9:45; Preaching and Communion, 11:00. Subject, "Hostilities Over. What Next?"

Everybody come!

W. J. Hudspeth, Minister

TWO CROPS IN ONE YEAR

W. T. King, of West Chestnut street, has quite a remarkable grape vine in his orchard. Not only has it borne luscious grapes, of the Concord variety for thirty years without failure, but this year it went one better and bore two crops. A fine large bunch of fruit, picked from the vine last week, was brought to The Citizen office as proof of this unusual production.

OVERSEAS LABELS JUST ARRIVED

All those desiring to send a Christmas package to one of the boys "over there" must first secure an overseas label. These can now be secured from Mrs. John W. Welch.

Mrs. Ellen H. Mitchell, Secretary Berea Red Cross.

KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued From Page One)

one of the largest in all this section of the country.

Richmond is to have a new and up-to-date laundry. The Madison Laundry has been organized by Messrs. O. C. Evans and B. Z. McKinney, who have purchased the splendid laundry plant operated by the late James B. Haggin at his immense country estate Green Hills, near Lexington. The firm has purchased the Donelson building at the corner of Second and Water streets. They plan to convert it into a complete laundry in every way with all modern apparatus and every convenience for giving the very best possible service to their patrons. Work of remodeling the building has already commenced. It is planned to have the laundry in operation on or before the first of the year. After the laundry is put under way, the firm contemplates installing a modern dry cleaning establishment also, so that families may have practically all of their needs along these lines taken care of in the single plant and with the utmost degree of efficiency and service and at a minimum charge.—Register.

U. S. NEWS

Secretary Burleson announced recently that a consolidation of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies' service under government control would be effective December 4th. At the same time an order was issued making



The Federal Reserve System

has proved itself during our participation in the war. It is difficult to say what banking conditions might have been without it. With it they have been stable and responsive to the needs of the situation. You should support a bank which supports the system.

Berea National Bank

Jno. F. Dean J. W. Herndon

DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE

Berea, Kentucky

We have for sale some modest cottages in Berea at from \$800 to \$1,000; some better ones at from \$1,200 to \$1,500; some elegant houses at from \$5,000 to \$10,000; some unimproved land at \$15 to \$20 an acre; some better at \$40 to \$50; some fine farms at from \$75 to \$150 according to improvements and location; a new hotel in the business portion of the city for sale or rent; one hundred and eighty acres adjoining the town that we will cut to suit purchaser and make easy payments. Come and see us if you want Real Estate in or around Berea. You will find Dean at Berea Bank and Trust Co. Catch Herndon when you can!

Our Clientele Grows!

Not Upon Promises, But Upon Performance

Dry Cleaning and Dyeing

In Business Since 1836
Prompt Deliveries

The Teasdale Co.

625-627 Walnut St.

Cincinnati - Ohio

F. L. MOORE'S Jewelry Store

FOR
First Class Repairing
AND
Fine Line of Jewelry
MAIN ST.
BEREA, KY.



Reduction Sale!

of all

Coats, Suits, Furs

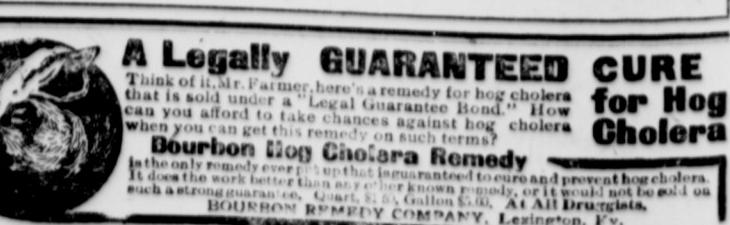
Blouses, Skirts

Millinery

B. E. BELUE CO.

Richmond

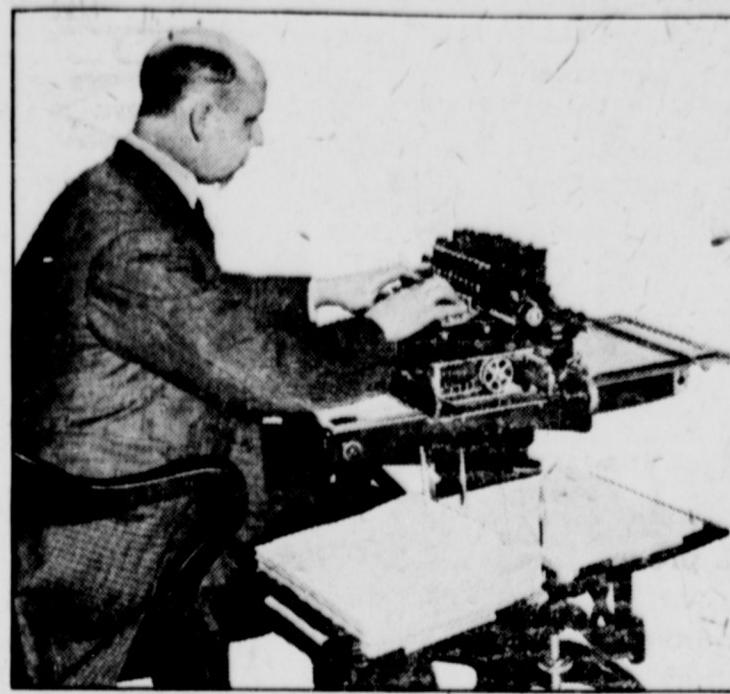
Kentucky



Sold by Porter-Moore Drug Co.

Do your Christmas shopping early.

Elliott Fisher Book-keeping Machine



This machine writes your checks and deposits, adds deposits, subtracts checks, carries correct balances forward every day, and keeps duplicate copy for our customers. If you want your book-keeping done this way open an account with the

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true, and interesting

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(incorporated)

W.M. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.50
Six Months .86
Three Months .50

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order. Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date your name is on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notify us.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

RED CROSS GRENADES

Eight French seaports boast American Red Cross warehouses.

They have Red Cross Home Service even in San Juan, Porto Rico.

The A. R. C. War Council recently voted \$50,000 to the Serbian Red Cross.

The American Red Cross numbers 20,000 American Indians among its members.

Red Cross relief work in warring countries necessitated a shipment of 1,134,401 blankets.

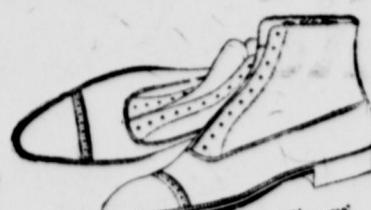
In Havana, 1,200 English speaking negroes asked permission to form a Red Cross auxiliary. They have equipped their own workroom.

The American Red Cross estab-

Economy Through Quality

The Nettleton

FOOTWEAR EXTRAORDINARY



"Ardsley"

For storm and rough weather wear, this very much favored Nettleton model lends itself naturally to reproduction in a great many styles and materials.

In Shell Cordovan or dark Tan Viking Calfskin—two leathers best suited to hard rugged wear—the Ardsley makes up into an ideal winter boot, with no suggestion of weight or clumsiness.

These leathers polish extremely well—will not break or crack under the most severe strain and the raw hide middle soles as shown in the illustration makes the bottom non-absorbent and impervious to water. Every man should have a shoe of this kind, and we recommend to wise buyers the Ardsley as described in this advertisement.

J. M. COYLE & CO.

Chestnut Street - - Berea, Kentucky

Agent for NETTLETON Men's Shoes — the World's Finest

THE SONG CONTEST

Word has been received at the United War Work Campaign headquarters, 643 South Fourth Street, that at the meeting of the judges of the United War Work song contest, held in Chicago, the award of the gold medal for the best song entered went to Egerbert Van Alstyne and Gus Kahn, two professional song writers of Chicago.

The song selected by the local judges as being the best entered in Kentucky in the contest was composed by Nannie G. Board, of Louisville, a young colored woman.

Nannie Board's song received honorable mention from the Chicago judges. A song from every state in the Central field of the United War Work Campaign was submitted to the final judges and it was after considerable time had been spent in selecting the best composition, that "For the Boys Over There," by Van Alstyne, and Kahn was decided upon as the winning number.

These two song writers have collaborated on a number of popular songs, among them being "For Your Boy and My Boy" and "What Are You Going to Do for the Boys?" both of which were widely sung during the Fourth Liberty Loan drive.

BEREA RAISES \$10,144.15

(Continued from Page One)

street doing the tiresome and tedious job of getting the smaller subscriptions. How Cowley and Osborne, overflowing with that wonderful feeling, after having given until it hurt and then giving until it felt good over at the College, came out and worked with us day and night. How Gay, Stephens, McGuire and Terrill quietly broke the news to so many of their friends. In fact I should name every solicitor in our town, for while some brot in more money than others still the work was done just as faithfully and with the same spirit that actuates us all when we feel that we are doing and have done our duty.

Such giving, for the moral and social welfare of the other fellow, has not been a common practice over our land, and is altogether foreign in many localities; but it is the very essence of the life of Berea, and upon its precepts and from its inception by the founders and donors of Berea the great work of our institution as it is today has been and is the direct result.

So as it is we would be doubly ungrateful if we failed to respond, after enjoying the very fruits of such unselfish giving for more than sixty-five years.

Now that the campaign is over I wish to emphatically say that to Prof. F. O. Clark and his workers do we owe the greatest part of our success. They not only raised more than half the amount, and raised it before the campaign began, but they instilled the spirit in the Citizen Committee as named above who then went out and finished the job.

Now to our neighbors and friends of the other districts of Madison County, although we have lead the county in securing and oversubscribing our quota in this United War Work Campaign, we have not done so seeking leadership, nor have we done so for the limelight; for our people even frowned on the publication of their names, and from this we have refrained. But if we have through the performance of our duty to God and man, as we feel it in our hearts, reached the front lines in our county, then we say, Come on, Madison County. We believe in you, we know your realities, your possibilities, and we know the moment you feel that it is your duty to do that which is asked of you that your response will be instantaneous and the results overflowing. So let us ever keep before us that truth so well spoken by Jno. Hall when he said, "Give according to your means or God will make your means according to your giving."

John W. Welch, Local Chairman

Palm Tree Has Long Life.

It requires about seven years to grow palms to the size necessary for good fan leaves and after that they furnish an annual crop indefinitely, the Chinese stating that the trees live for hundreds of years producing their annual crop. An old tree will produce leaves as large as five feet in length with breadth just above the lower end of perhaps three feet.

SMART PEOPLE BUY DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

FROM:

OWEN McKEE

THERE IS A REASON

RICHMOND

KENTUCKY

A WALLED CITY OF WOMEN

Secretary Baker Rules Against Dismissals Before General Demobilization From Service.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The war department has clamped down the lid on immediate discharge of officers and enlisted men in the United States army unless the discharge of the individual is required by reason of financial distress of his dependents. A general order was sent by Secretary of War Baker to the adjutant general directing that no discharges be authorized of officers and men in this country until the war department has adopted a general demobilization policy, which is now under consideration. Discharges of men in the overseas forces are to be approved personally by General Pershing before the adjutant general can issue the necessary certificate of discharge, Secretary Baker's order declared.

Death Toll in Riot Reaches Five.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The death toll in the riot here, which followed efforts of a mob to storm the City Jail and lynch a negro prisoner, had been increased at midnight to five—a girl spectator, a city fireman and three negroes. The police believe that a detailed search will show that at least seven persons and maybe more were killed. Upwards of a score of persons are believed to have been injured, five or six of them seriously. They are mostly white persons, and include two members of the Home Guard, which was called out when the mob made its second visit to the jail after shooting a negro and accidentally wounding a white prisoner.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS ITEMS

(Continued From Page One)

their guard against the German "pity propaganda," which made its appearance even before the terms of the armistice were made public, and now that they are known, this propaganda is seizing every opportunity to portray the German race as the victims of an autocracy whose war brought on without their consent is now delivering them up to starvation.

As the victims of an autocracy whose war brought on without their consent is now delivering them up to starvation. This has been evidenced by the recent appeal by the woman's council of Germany to Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, and Jane Addams. They wasted their time on Mrs. Wilson, who will leave such matters to her distinguished husband. As for Jane Addams, always the most pronounced of pacifists, she has long been suspected of pro-German tendencies.

The purpose of this propaganda is an attempt to separate the United States and the allies on the fictitious grounds of humanitarianism. This is the ulterior motive of the German socialist and working-men's councils in their endeavor to enlist the sympathy of the labor classes in this country, and is designed with the usual German efficiency to start a back-fire of sentiment and commiseration here that might create a division between the United States and the entente powers. For this reason officials want the newspapers to acquaint their readers with the true character of the sinister idea behind the appeals which will come out of Germany, and aid in frustrating its accomplishment. There are certain conditions which the German people must accept. They are hard, it is true, but unjustly so, when the conditions imposed upon innocent Belgium by the German people's soldiers are considered.

"The Germans have looted, tortured, burned and ravished as never nation has in all history, and now they must pay," remarked a congressman to your correspondent, "and that is what they are struggling to avoid. It will not make for the welfare of the world if the sophistical and adroit propaganda of the German leaders are successful in building up sentiment in this country which will waken the carrying out of the terms imposed by the Allies. While I do not want the American people to be hard-hearted or revengeful, I do want them to be watchful against a foe that will not hesitate to play upon the finest feelings of mankind to secure an end—and laugh in its sleeve afterward."

LITTLE THINGS THAT COUNT.

A few more smiles of silent sympathy, a few more tender words, little more restraint of temper, may make all the difference between happiness and half-happiness to those I live with.—Stopford Brooke.

CALLOUS AMID HORRORS OF WAR

Grewsome Sights of Battle Fail to Shake Nerves of Yanks.

QUICKLY ADAPT THEMSELVES

Admiration of French and British Veterans Is Aroused by Conduct of Americans on Bloody Battlefields of France.

With the American Army.—The callousness and steady nerves of fresh American troops in recent advances have gladdened the hearts of veteran British and French who have observed them, as well as filled with pride their own officers.

The horror of warfare is more apparent during an offensive when an army is advancing than at any other time; even during a defensive action in a retreat. Attacking troops advance over the enemy's positions, dotted with dead and dying, then dig in and fight among the corpses and maimed. Often in a counter-attack they are temporarily thrust back a few yards, and there dig in and fight again, this time among the bodies of their own fallen comrades.

When their advance becomes deeper and the enemy's retreat more general, as in Von Boehm's retirement from the Marne to the Vesle, the terrain becomes even more ghastly. A wide belt of country is littered with dead men and dead horses. The advancing army, eager to maintain contact with the enemy at all times, has no time to bury or burn these corpses, respectively. The supporting troops following up the advance guards must live and eat among these grawsights. Never Feasted Them.

Fresh, untried Americans, who had not seen the frightfulness of war, although they had been trained in its artifice and had been in the line in quiet sectors, traversed the ghastly country like veterans, never turning a hair at the sight of dead, friends or foes, even when they came upon such sights as Reddy farm, Bellevue farm, Clères, Seringes et Nesles and Sergy.

In these places, particularly the first two mentioned, the bodies of the Prussian Guardsmen were literally lying in heaps, for these picked troops had been told to maintain their strong point positions until death, and in most cases they followed orders.

The dead were in the distorted positions that indicated how the end had come to them. Those killed in machine-gun pits were smashed to bits, the effect of hand grenades and bombs which American advance guards had tossed in among them after working round their flanks and getting in behind them.

Occasionally one saw German snipers or machine gunners sprawled flat on the ground at the foot of a tree after they had been shot out of their camouflaged positions among its foliage. The most sickening sights were where bodies of the enemy had attempted to make stands in ditches or beside sunken roads and had been trapped by American enfilade machine gun fire. The deadly automatic rifles had ripped through whole lines of Germans, and investigation frequently showed that every man's body was pierced by seven or eight bullets and that frequently the same bullet passed through three or four men. These corpses looked like heaps of rags or discarded uniforms and equipment, so closely did they overlap one another.

No Trace of Nervousness.

But, despite all, the Americans marched forward, stopped three or four times a day for meals, and then made camp, and slept at night amid the horrible surroundings without ever doing more than showing a surprising preliminary interest in the matter. If they saw a corpse in khaki they looked it over closely to see if they knew who it was. Only occasionally did they have time to inter it; that was left to the burying parties that followed them up. As they walked through woods and fields to get water or supplies, they implanted rifles, bayonets down, in the ground to mark the spot of every dead American they discovered.

But there was no trace of nervousness and no evidence of any of the men worrying or brooding over the fate of their fallen comrades. The corpses were entirely impersonal to them and never rattled even the newest recruit.

The doughboys showed no backwardness about appropriating Luger automatic pistols, the most prized souvenir to be had, from dead Boches nor did they hesitate to pluck off well camouflaged helmets from the pates of Hun cadavers.

★ "JERRY" NEW NICKNAME FOR GERMAN SOLDIER

It's Jerry now, not Fritzie.

It has been noted recently in soldiers' letters that the pet name for the enemy among the Yankees in France is "Jerry."

At the beginning of the war the name was applied only to German aviators, but it is rapidly being adopted for all of the troops.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Mr. Robert F. Spence, Farm Demonstrator and Special Investigator

IMPORTANT

In the midst of bursting shells and hissing balls General Pershing, on the battle fields of France, remembers the American farmers and sends a message to them.

GENERAL PERSHING TO AMERICAN FARMERS

This message of appreciation from General Pershing to American farmers was received by Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who is now in France with a committee of American agricultural representatives:

American Expeditionary Forces
Officer of the Commander in
Chief, France

October 16, 1918.

Honorable Carl Vrooman,

Asst. Secretary of Agriculture.

Dear Mr. Vrooman:

Will you please convey to farmers of America our profound appreciation of their patriotic services to the country and to the allied armies in the field? They have furnished their full quota of fighting men; they have bought largely of Liberty bonds; and they have increased their production of food crops both last year and this by over a thousand million bushels above normal production. Food is of vital military necessity for us and for our allies, and from the day of our entry into the war, America's armies of food producers have rendered invaluable service to the allied cause by supporting the soldiers at the front through their devoted and splendidly successful work in the fields and furrows at home.

Very sincerely,
John J. Pershing.

NOTICE TO AGRICULTURAL CLUB MEMBERS

All club members who want to take the annual examination, who have not already taken it, meet at County Agent Spence's office on Saturday morning at 10:00 o'clock, November 23. This will be the last chance to take the examination.

All members are urged to turn in their record books at County Agent's office or send them by mail, and get the Agricultural Club Pin which is furnished by the State. The pin is given only to those who turn in a record book. No book will be accepted after Saturday, November 23. Get them in now and get your club pin.

Berea Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club

Last Thursday, November 14, County Agent Spence called a meeting of the club for the purpose of taking the annual club examination and to discuss the United War

which amounted to \$21. The members asked to have a few more days and make the total for the club \$30. The meeting was set for Sunday, November 17. At this meeting short talks were made by Mr. Strong, the teacher of Scafford Cane Rural Demonstration School, and E. T. Fish, and some appropriate songs with some changes in construction were sung by club members; after which County Agent Spence presented the United War Work to the people. The club made up \$9 in a few minutes making a total of \$30 for the club. The older people present had already made their subscriptions, except two who subscribed \$2.50 each. This was a very interesting meeting and will long be remembered.

Lona Fish, Ned and Thomas Bowman, Charles Lewis, William Watkins, P. B. Johnson, Ed Robinson. This committee went to work, and the result of the meeting, Thursday, was \$85 subscribed.

The Scafford Cane Boys' and Girls' Agricultural Club

On Wednesday, November 13, this club met for their annual examination. After the examination, the United War Work Campaign was discussed and subscription taken, ten papers were handed in, the United War Work Campaign was discussed. A week previous to the examination and meeting of War Work, a club committee was appointed to see the members of the club and take War Work subscriptions. The committee consisted of the following boys, who headed the list with a \$5 subscription each: Work. There were 21 present. They took the examination and af-

TO BEE OWNERS

Last winter bees were destroyed by cold weather and for lack of proper attention. This winter we should protect our bees by some method which will protect them from the cold.

C. I. Ogg of Berea has agreed to give all information and demonstrations to farmers who will call and see him or write. Mr. Ogg has been protected as the U. S. Department of Agriculture direct. As County Agricultural Agent I wish to thank Mr. Ogg for his personal interest in our agricultural work and especially in the bee work, and his willingness to help us take care of our bees. I wish to call the attention of all the farmers who have bees to Mr. Ogg's plan and preparation of winter protection. You can understand better by calling on Mr. Ogg in Berea and seeing his bees—"Seeing is believing." Come and see his method which is the Department's method.

STEADIER HOG MARKETS PLANNED

Hog Producers and Packers Confer With Representatives of the Food Administration and Agricultural Department and Adopt New Plan of Regulation.

In accordance with the policy of the Food Administration since its foundation to consult representative men in the agricultural industry on occasions of importance to special branches of the industry, on October 24 there was convened in Washington a meeting of the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board and the special members representing the swine industry to consider the situation in the hog market.

The conference lasted for three days, and during this time met with the executive committee of the fifty packing firms participating in foreign orders for pork products and with the members of the Food Administration directing foreign pork purchases.

The conclusions of the conference were as follows:

The entire marketing situation has so changed since the September joint conference as to necessitate an entire alteration in the plans of price stabilization. The current peace talk has alarmed the holders of corn, and there has been a price decline of from 25 cents to 40 cents per bushel. The fact that the accumulations of low priced corn in the Argentine and South Africa would, upon the advent of peace and liberated shipping, become available to the European market has created a great deal of apprehension on the part of corn holders. This decline has spread fear among swine growers that a similar reduction in the prices of hogs would naturally follow. Moreover, the lower range of corn prices would, if incorporated in a 13-to-1 ratio, obviously result in a continuously falling price for live hogs. In view of these changed conditions many swine producers anticipated lower prices and as a result rushed their hogs to market in large numbers, and this overshipment has added to and aggravated the decline.

The information of the Department of Agriculture indicates that the supply of hogs has increased about 8 per cent, while the highest unofficial estimate does not exceed 15 per cent increased production over last year. On the other hand, the arrival of hogs

(Continued on Page Seven)

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Bricklaying, Printing, Commerce and Telegraphy.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid improvement.

3rd Door—Berea's English Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going to college and desire more general education. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their courses of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Science, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

A Temporary Raise in Board is forced by war conditions. For twenty-five years the board has remained the same in Berea, but the unusual situation in which the whole country finds itself now makes it impossible for us to live on the same money as we have in the past.

This adds \$6.60 to the former expenses of the girls and \$15.60 to the expenses of the boys, but still leaves the cost half that at other schools and "cheaper than staying at home."

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM Expenses for Boys	ACADEMY AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	24.25	25.25	26.25	26.25
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
Total for Term	*36.50	*37.50	*38.50	*38.50
	EXPENSES FOR GIRLS			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00	\$ 7.00
Room	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Amount due Sept. 11, 1918.	22.50	23.50	24.50	24.50
Board, 7 weeks, due Oct. 30.	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Total for Term	*33.00	*34.00	*35.00	*35.00

* This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses in Addition to Incidental Fee—Business

	Fall	Winter	Spring
Stenography and Typewriting	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$10.00
Bookkeeping (brief course)	14.00	12.00	10.00
Bookkeeping (regular course)	7.00	6.00	5.00
Business course for students in other departments:			
Stenography	10.50	9.00	7.50
Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument	7.00	6.00	5.00
Com., Law., Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each.	2.10	1.80	1.50

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

All students do some work with their hands from six to sixteen hours a week as janitors or in the farm, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry, boarding hall, office, etc., and receive pay which reduces their expenses.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

If it is impossible for any young man or young woman to be in school the full year, by all means they should enter for a course during the winter and spring terms.

The public schools will close about Christmas and the teachers and advanced pupils should not be idle through the long winter months but should be studying in Berea where the best education can be gotten for least money.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student in good standing or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary,

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Berea, Ky.

Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost.
Wards for Men and for Women, Sun-parlor.
Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye Treatment, Nose and Ear, General Practice

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need, and in reach of all the people.

**Robert H. Cowley, M.D., Physician
Mrs. Anna Powell Hackett, Superintendent**

HOME DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Miss Margaret Dizney, Director of Home Science

COLD WEATHER SUPPER DISHES

Italian Rice

1 cup rice
2 tbsp. butter or one of compound
and one of compound
2 cups tomatoes
1 tsp. salt
½ cup cheese

Wash rice and cook in boiling water until soft. Melt butter in a sauce pan, add rice, salt and tomatoes. Cook 15 or 20 minutes. Add cheese cut fine or grated and cook until cheese is melted. Serve at once.

Casserole of Beef

Cut left-over roast or steak in 1 inch cubes; there should be 2 or 3 cups. Put in casserole and add 2 cups brown sauce or beef gravy, ½ cup celery, ½ cup carrots cut in cubes, 1 onion cut fine, 1 cup canned tomato, 1 tsp. chili-sauce, 1 tsp. salt. Cover and bake 1 hour; then add 1 cup cooked beans or peas, 1 cup potatoes cut in small cubes and cooked until soft. Bring to the boiling point and serve hot with crackers or croutons.

Vegetable Pie

6 potatoes
1 turnip
1 cup left-over peas
1 cup tomatoes
1 onion
½ cup rice
1 tsp. salt
4 cups brown meat stock

Prepare vegetables, cutting potatoes and turnips into small cubes. Wash rice. Put vegetables in layers in a baking dish, add seasoning, and stock, cover and bake for three hours. (Other vegetables, as corn, may be used in place of left over peas, or one vegetable might be omitted entirely.) Twenty minutes before serving cover with a crust of baking powder or soda biscuit dough, and bake until crust is well browned in a quick oven.

Cheese with Tomatoes and Corn

1 tbsp. butter or compound
1 cup thick tomato juice
1 tsp. salt
1 cup grated cheese
1 pimento (This may be omitted and onion used if desired.)
½ cup fine bread crumbs

Grind the bread in a chopper. Add 3 cups of lukewarm liquid to soften crumbs. Then add the salt, the molasses, and the yeast, which has been softened in 1 cup of lukewarm liquid. If the bread is to be set overnight, 1 cake of yeast and 6½ teaspoons of salt should be used. Add the flour, and knead the dough thoroughly, using as little flour on the board as possible. Let the dough rise for 3½ hours, or until it has doubled in bulk. Finish making the bread according to the directions given in the preceding recipe.

Charles Taylor

THINGS TO REMEMBER AT BUTCHERING TIME.

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IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D.
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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Union.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 1

THE STORY OF JOSEPH.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 37:18-28.
GOLDEN TEXT—Hated stirreth up strife,
but love covereth up all transgressions.—Proverbs 10:12.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Psalms 4.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Genesis 37:
1-17.

I. Joseph the Well-Beloved Son (37:1-10).

Joseph was Jacob's favorite son. This was due partly to the fact that he was the son of the wife of his first love and the son of his old age, but mainly because of the superior qualities which Joseph possessed. This favoritism expressed itself in a superior position and more respectable clothes. That Jacob should feel partial toward Joseph, perhaps, was unavoidable, but that he should manifest it was extremely unwise. Serious trouble will always result from partiality being shown toward children. His brethren's intense hatred burst forth upon him. This feeling was intensified by his pure life and by his testimony among them because of their evil deeds. Josiah is a type of Christ. He was living in fellowship with his father at Hebron (37:14); Christ was with the Father before coming into the world (John 16:28); Joseph was the beloved son (Genesis 37:3); Christ was the beloved Son of God (Matthew 3:17); Joseph was hated by his brethren (Genesis 37:4); Christ was hated by his brethren (John 15:24); Joseph was envied by his brethren (Genesis 37:11); Christ was delivered up through envy (Mark 15:10).

II. Joseph's Dreams (37:5-11).

1. His brothers' sheaves bowing in
obedience to his.

This was rightly interpreted by them to mean their humble obedience to him. This intensified their hatred.

2. The sun, moon and eleven stars
rendering obedience to him.

This dream is wider in its application. The eleven stars are identical with the eleven sheaves. The sun and moon, as rightly interpreted by his father, represented his father and mother as rendering obedience to him.

III. Joseph Sent by His Father on a Mission of Mercy to His Brethren (vv. 12-17).

His brethren had gone to Shechem, about fifty miles distant from Hebron, where was abundance of pasture for their flocks. Jacob became anxious as to their welfare, and sent Joseph, a young man now seventeen years old, to find out their condition. Undeterred by the envious hatred of his brethren, he willingly responded, "Here I am." No doubt he realized that his mission was fraught with great dangers—the exposure to highway robbers, wild beasts, and the murderous hatred of his brethren. Notwithstanding this, he rendered willing obedience. Christ was sent by the Father on a mission of mercy to his brethren (John 4:14; John 1:11; Phil. 2:7, 8). Though he knew that the envious hatred of his brethren would result in his suffering and death on the cross, he went forth delighting to do his Father's will.

IV. Joseph's Reception by His Brethren (vv. 18-22).

1. Their murderous plot (vv. 18-22). They said "Behold this dreamer cometh, let us slay him." This is what Christ's brethren said about him (Matt. 21: 38). They thought they would prevent these dreams coming true by destroying the dreamer. Reuben dissuaded them from this act by proposing to cast him into a pit, intending afterward to rescue him and restore him to his father.

2. They strip him of his coat of many colors and cast him into the pit (vv. 23, 24). In spite of his earnest entreaty against this act they perpetrated this heartless cruelty (Genesis 42:21).

3. Their feasting (v. 25).

Their heartless cruelty is manifest in that they could enjoy the festivities of a meal, perhaps, within the sight and hearing of Joseph's cries.

4. Sold him to the Ishmaelites (vv. 25-28).

Judas proposed that they sell him, as no gain could accrue from letting him die in the pit. One Judas, later, sold the Lord for money. Having done this infamous deed, they sought to cover it up by deceit and lying. They took his coat of many colors and dipped it in the blood of a kid and sent it to his father, allowing him to draw his own conclusions as to the matter. Jacob is now reaping what he had sown. Many years before this he had deceived his father by trickery and pious lying.

Others.

The late General Booth was asked upon one occasion to send a message to the various stations of the Salvation Army throughout the world, and to condense into one word. After some reflection he chose the word "Others!" There was a whole sermon in it—the call to sacrifice.

The Key to Knowledge.

"If any man do his will, he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God." Obedience, then, is the key of knowledge.—Christina G. Rossetti.

WHAT PROHIBITION DID FOR WALT MASON

In the September American Magazine William Allen White, editor of the Emporia Gazette, tells briefly the story of the rhyme-writer, and Mr. Mason himself tells that story much more in detail. It is an interesting story, as told by them both. Mr. White's portion of it, in part, reads thus:

"It was Emporia that did the business for Walt Mason—Emporia and the indomitable soul in him. He really did it himself; but he needed the proper environment. So, perhaps, they did it together.

"When he wrote for a job on the Gazette, he said that he had all the degrees that could be conferred upon him by a certain institution which claimed to cure booze-fighters, and that he had tried high resolves many times, only to wake up and find the brewer's daughter feeding his week's salary to her favorite cat. He said he wanted, before he quit, to try a dry town. It started dry. In 1857—that isn't a misprint, for it was 61 years ago, in an age when a preacher could strew his soul in tody without losing caste—Emporia in the charter of the town company started with a prohibition clause. It did not always hold the rum flend away. But it always bothered him to get in. So he never waxed fat in Emporia. And for a generation Emporia, while not bone-dry, has not been moist.

"When Walt Mason came here the town was fairly dry. Alcohol formed no part of the town's conscious thought. No one invited him to drink. He heard no talk of drink; he saw no one drinking; and to get liquor he would have had to associate with loafers and plug-uglies. So Walt Mason, in a dry town, having plenty of work to do, did it well. And the town stood by and cheered him. Ten thousand people became his friends. They are his friends today."

Now Mason has lived ten years in Emporia; has paid all his old debts, has built him two good homes, from the proceeds of his rhymes, and, fortunately, in a dry town, has found "all the old longings for riotous living" departed. But he sticks to the dry environments. He refuses all opportunities to locate in Chicago, New York, and even London. He is a living testimony, at 56 years of age, of what prohibition will do for a man who is willing to accept it and enjoy its benefits.

ALCOHOL AND INFLUENZA

It may be emphatically stated that no temperance organization is opposed to the use of alcoholic liquors as medicines where competent medical advisors believe them valuable, but it is a simple fact that the great majority of modern physicians believe alcohol to be valueless for medical purposes except when used externally. And they are almost unanimous in opposing its use in cases of grippe, influenza and pneumonia. This is a question to be settled by expert professional opinion, and not by reformers, interested liquor partisans, or superstitious and ignorant people who believe that a bag of asafoetida hung around the neck is a sure preventative of most of the ailments to which human flesh is heir.

It is said that the 158th Infantry, of Arizona, now with the expeditionary forces, claims the honor of being the driest regiment in the army. The entire commissioned personnel of the regiment have taken an oath to drink no intoxicants until the war is ended.

The University of California has issued a statement that 250,000 tons of wine grapes which will be unmarketable for beverage purposes, can be made into syrup worth \$8,000,000, and equivalent to 40,000 tons of sugar.

In Greater New York 2,447 saloons closed on October 1.

The examination by the Senate committee investigating the activities of the brewers of evidence in the hands of the Department of Justice will almost certainly reveal that the opposition of other prominent men to prohibition has been no more disinterested than the opposition of Mr. Brisbane.

THIS IS WHAT ONE FRENCH SHELL DID



While General Mangin was bombarding the German positions on the Western front his artillery discovered the location of this German 88-millimeter gun mounted upon a truck. The first shot aimed at the gun struck it clean amidships and cut it in half.

GERMAN WOMEN MACHINE GUNNERS CAPTURED



This photograph was taken from the body of the German in the gray sweater at the left on July 28, about 15 miles from Chateau Thievery, where a company of the United States forces was advancing through a heavy machine gun fire. The three women in the picture were at the time operating a machine gun against the advancing troops, and it is also stated that these three women were captured by the Americans.

STEADIER HOG MARKET

(Continued from Page Six)
pork demands appears to be ample sufficient to take up the increase in hog production, but unfavorable market conditions existing in October afford no fair index of the aggregate supply and demand.

It must be evident that the enormous shortage in fats in the Central Empires and neutral countries would immediately upon peace result in additional demands for pork products which, on top of the heavy shipments to the Allies, would tend materially to increase the American exports, inasmuch as no considerable reservoir of supplies exists outside of the United States. It seems probable that the present prospective supplies would be inadequate to meet this world demand with the return to peace. So far as it is possible to interpret this fact, it appears that there should be even a stronger demand for pork products after the war, and therefore any alarm of hog producers as to the effect of peace is unwarranted by the outlook.

In the light of these circumstances it is the conclusion of the conference that attempts to hold the price of hogs to the price of corn may work out to the disadvantage of pork producers. It is the conclusion that any interpretation of the formula should be a broad gauged policy applied over a long period. It is the opinion of the conference that in substitution of the previous plans of stabilization the Live Stock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with the specially invited swine representatives, should accept the invitation of the Food Administration to join with the Administration and the packers in determining the prices at which controlled export orders are to be placed. This will be regularly done. The influence of these orders will be directed to the maintenance of the common object—namely, the stabilization of the price of live hogs so as to secure as far as it is possible fair returns to the producer or the participating packers. Mr. Brown has undertaken on behalf of the commission men in the United States that they will loyally support the plan.

It is believed by the conference that this new plan, based as it is upon a positive minimum basis, will bring better results to the producer than average prices for the month. It does not limit top prices and should narrow the margins necessary to country buyers in more variable markets. It is believed that the plan should work out close to \$18 average.

Swine producers of the country will contribute to their own interest by not flooding the market, for it must be evident that if an excessive over percentage of hogs is marketed in any one month price stabilization and control cannot succeed, and it is certain that producers themselves can contribute materially to the efforts of the conferences if they will do their marketing in a normal way as possible.

The whole situation as existing at present demands a frank and explicit assurance from the conferences represented—namely, that every possible effort will be made to maintain a live hog price commensurate with swine production costs and reasonable selling values in execution of the declared policy of the Food Administration to use every agency in its control to secure justice to the farmer.

The stabilization methods adopted for November represent the best efforts of the conference, concurred in by the Food Administration and the Livestock Subcommittee of the Agricultural Advisory Board, together with special swine members and the representatives of the packers, to improve the present unsatisfactory situation, which has unfortunately resulted because of the injection of uncontrollable factors.

We ask the producer to co-operate with us in a most difficult task. The members of the Conference were:

Producers—H. C. Stuart, Elk Garden, Va.; Chairman Agricultural Advisory Board; W. M. McFadden, Chicago, Ill.; A. Sykes, Ida Grove, Ia.; John M. Evard, Ames, Ia.; J. H. Mercer, Live Stock Commission for Kansas; J. G. Brown, Monon, Ind.; E. C. Brown, President Chicago Livestock Exchange; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; John Grattan, Broomfield, Colo.; Eugene Funk, Bloomington, Ill.; Isaac Lincoln, Aberdeen, S. D.; C. W. Hunt, Logan, Ia.; C. E. Yancey, W. R. Dodson.

Food Administration—Herbert Hoover, F. S. Snyder, Major E. L. Roy, G. H. Powell.

Department of Agriculture—Louis D. Hall, F. R. Marshall.

The packers present and others sharing in foreign orders were represented by the elected packers' committee. Those represented were:

Packers—Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Morris & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Swift & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Agar Co., Chicago, Ill.; Armstrong Packing Co., Dallas, Tex.; Boyd Dunham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Brennan Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati Abattoir Co., Cincinnati, O.; Cleveland Provisions Co., Cleveland, O.; Cudahy Bros. Co., Cudahy,

Wis.; J. Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Dunlevy Packing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Ia.; Evansville Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; East Side Packing Co., East St. Louis, Ill.; Hammond Standard & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn.; Home Packing & Ice Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; Independent Packing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis Abattoir Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; International Provision Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Interstate Packing Co., Winona, Ia.; Powers Begg Co., Jacksonville, Ill.; Kingan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Krey Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Layton Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Oscar Mayer & Bro., Sedgwick and Beethoven Streets, Chicago, Ill.; J. T. McMillian Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Miller & Hart, Chicago, Ill.; Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia.; Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo.; Ogden Packing and Provision Co., Ogden, Utah; Ohio Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Parker Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburgh Packing and Provision Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Rath Packing Co., Waterloo, Ia.; Roberts & Oake, Chicago, Ill.; Rohe & Bros., New York City; W. C. Routh & Co., Logansport, Ind.; St. Louis Ind. Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Sinclair & Co., T. M. Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Sullivan & Co., Detroit, Mich.; Theurer-Norton Provision Co., Cleveland, O.; Wilson Provision Co., Peoria, Ill.; Western Packing and Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Wolff Packing Co., Topeka, Kan.

PLANE ALMOST HITS WILSON

President Has Narrow Escape When Huge Machine Passes Eight Feet Over His Head—Wife Unnerved.

Washington, Nov. 16.—President Wilson had a narrow escape from death, or at least serious injury, when he stood directly in the path of a Handley-Page high bombing airplane which was making a landing at the polo field in Potomac park. The pilot, by a quick and skillful twist of the great machine, brought it up and passed over the president's head at a distance of not more than eight feet.

The great crowd that was watching the exhibition flight of the largest aircraft in the country gasped when it was seen that the president was in danger of being bowled over. The machine was not more than two feet off the ground and scarcely 25 feet in front of the president when it swooped to the ground. Mrs. Wilson, who was with the president, became so unnerved at what seemed to be the president's close call, that she insisted that he return to the White House at once. He left soon after, amid ringing cheers by the crowd.

U. S. DESTROYER IS SUNK

Shaw Cut in Two and Sent to Bottom by Canadian Pacific Steamship Melita.

New York, Nov. 16.—The United States destroyer Shaw was rammed by the Canadian Pacific line steamship Melita and was cut in two and sunk October 9, it was learned upon the arrival of the Melita here.

CHANGING VARIETY OF WHEAT

Should Be Done Only for Purpose of Getting Better Kind for Certain Localities.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture)

Changing the kind of wheat grown should be done only for the purpose of getting a proved better variety. It is often desirable to do this, provided it is proved beyond question that the new variety is better for that locality. So-called "new" varieties, extravagantly advertised at fancy prices, should be disregarded completely.

Red Cross Roll Call from December 16th to 23rd this year. More than 22,000,000 answered "Here!" a year ago! Let's make it unanimous this year.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKee

McKee, Nov. 18.—Professor Baird, of Berea, spoke at McKee Academy last evening, and at the Court House this morning in favor of the United War Campaign.—All the teachers of this county met in the public square last Wednesday, to make preliminary arrangements to carry on the United War Work campaign.—Lloyd Moore, who has been visiting home folks for several weeks, returned to Richmond this morning where he will continue his school work.—The Senior Kings Daughters met at the home of their President, Mrs. H. F. Minter, last Saturday. This circle gave \$25.00 to the Y. M. C. A.—Miss Agnes Farmer, teacher of McKee Public School, had a box supper given Saturday evening, for the benefit of the United War Work Campaign. \$30.50 was raised.—Molly McQueen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert McQueen, was married Saturday evening to Dewey Fowler, both of McKee.—Miss Gertrude Tussey, of Middlefork, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Hornsby of this place.—Mrs. Pearl Medlock Truett, of Annville, is visiting her father and mother-in-law, of McKee.—McKee went over the top, and then some, in raising the United War Work fund. The quota for McKee district was \$150, and they raised \$250.50. By the returns so far it is safe to say the county will exceed its quota, \$1,000.—Dr. J. A. Mahaffey, of Sturgeon, made a business trip to McKee Monday.—The examining trial of Emanuel Powell, who is charged with the murder of his wife and mother-in-law, was held by Judge Johnson last Monday. He was held over without bail to await the action of the grand jury.—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Reynolds, of Tyner, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Hampton Minter last Wednesday.—Rhoda, the sixteen year old daughter of Joshua Hollingsworth, died Friday evening of the "flu."

Hugh

Hugh, Nov. 17.—We have had a fine rain today.—Wheat here is looking fine.—Jonah Fry, near here, is moving to Bobtown.—Burt Clemmons is moving back to the mountain home place.—Hiram Metcalf is going to move into the house vacated by Clemmons.—Frank Camell is moving to his home he bought on Blue Lick.—Bob Smith is moving to Berea, soon.—Grover Drew is better.

POWELL COUNTY

Clay City

Clay City, Nov. 18.—We have had some very frosty, cool nights, the past week.—Some few farmers have butchered hogs.—The "flu" is fading away in the County. However, there are a few cases yet. It has been estimated that there has been about 750 persons afflicted with the disease, and about 30 deaths.—Miss Lizzie Adams, of Covington, has been spending some time with her many relatives in the County, and at Torrent.—G. W. Bush, the Vaughn's mill merchant, made a business trip to Lexington last Thursday.—Henry Withers, who has been employed in Middletown, Ohio, for some time, has moved back near this city to live.—Uncle James Kincaid departed this life on Thursday, November 14th, and was laid to rest the following day, in the Vaughn's mill cemetery; and in which section he had lived a good many years. Uncle Jim had been suffering from a physical breakdown for the past 22 months, due to his advanced age. Of his near kin, he leaves a wife, sister and brother to mourn his death.—A meeting was held at Vaughn's mill, last Friday, in the interest of War Work Campaign, and a nice sum was contributed by the audience. The speakers were: H. H. Harrison, Dudley Caudill, and Mr. Martin.

OWSLEY COUNTY

Sturgeon

Sturgeon, Nov. 17.—A telegram was recently received from the War Department telling of the death of Zach Wilson, son of Theop. Wilson. He was wounded the 6th of July and

died the 29th. He was one of the first drafted boys to go overseas and serve his country. Zach was a good boy and loved by all who knew him. He leaves a father and mother, five sisters, three brothers and a host of friends to mourn his loss. We extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved ones.—Ethel Wilson, who belongs to the Army Nurse Corps, her unit now being stationed in France, sends a message to her mother, telling what a beautiful country it is over there, and what an enjoyable time she is having.—Married, Luther Peters to Miss Pearl Nantz. May joy, peace, and happiness be theirs forever.—Misses Martha Smith and Alma Flanery, of Beattyville, have been visiting Jas. Smith for the past few days.—Burt Pieron has just recently purchased the farm owned by Frank Spence for \$325.—We hope to see schools open up again next Monday with good attendance.—Mrs. Mary Wilson and Margaret Welch are planning on visiting friends and relatives in Hazard next week. —Born to the wife of Blevins Brewer, a bouncing girl.—J. B. Spence is still on the sick list.—Wm. N. Cook will start for Ohio where he contemplates working for a while.—Mrs. McHughes, of Green Hall, visited her daughter, Mrs. L. B. Brewer, one day last week.

Cokking

Cokking, Nov. 16.—The "flu" has about subsided here, but is raging in other parts of the county.—Kash McCollum visited his mother at Cressmont, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Ida Harvey, teacher at this place, is canvassing the district, in the interest of the Y. M. C. A.—School will reopen again, November 25th.—Doc Mainous and family will leave soon for Colorado.—Mrs. R. L. Eversole is reported to have "flu."—Everybody is jubilant over the news that the world war is ended.—Our heart-felt sympathy goes out for President and Mrs. Frost, of Berea, in the loss of their son, Cleve-

CLARK COUNTY

Log Lick

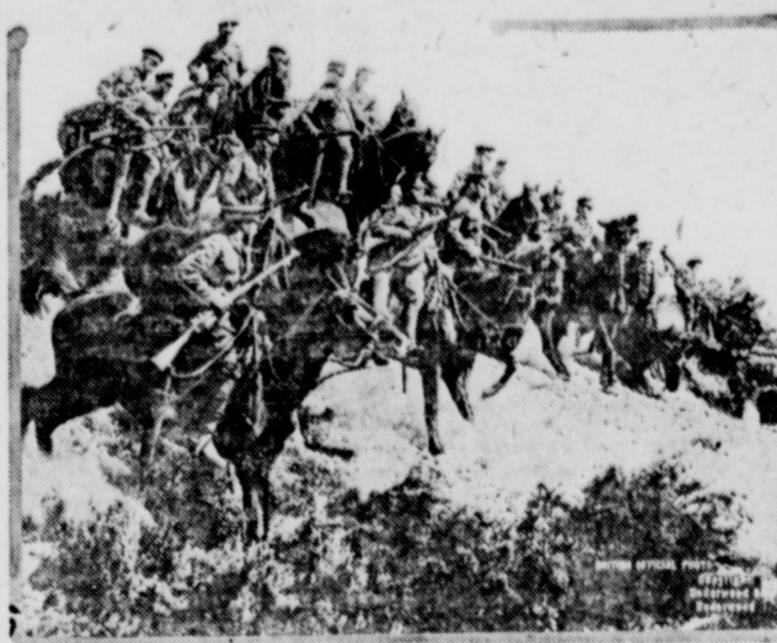
Log Lick, Nov. 17.—Born to the wife of C. C. Elkin, of Cressy, a fine boy, November 8, which they named Quinton Bryson.—The wife of Peter Wills, and Mrs. Harg Allen, both of this place, died recently. Mrs. Wills died of typhoid fever, and Mrs. Allen died of influenza. Both women leave several children and a host of friends and relatives to mourn their death.—Garfield Johnson, of near Bloomingdale, this county, died last night of pneumonia. He was a nice young man and a prosperous farmer.—A new son made his appearance in the home of J. M. Elkin, November 11th. Mother and son are both doing well.—There has been more sickness and deaths in this community than we have ever seen at one time before. Dr. A. T. Neal treated over 300 cases of the "flu" without losing a single case.—We are real sorry to hear of the death of John York, Jr., which occurred not long since. The family and friends have our heartfelt sympathy.—Hundreds of turkeys were gathered up here and in Estill and Powell counties and taken to Winchester last week. The price paid here was 25 cents per pound on foot, higher than we have ever known.—Most all the sick in our town and country are convalescent at this time.

CLAY COUNTY

Malcom

Malcom, Nov. 16.—We are having fine weather, and farmers are busy gathering corn.—The "flu" has ceased troubling us here.—Mrs. Cynthia Thomas who has been so poorly, is improving.—Mrs. Rebecca Browning is not as well as usual at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Ponder spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Pennington.—Miss Suddie Downey and Miss Mattie Lee Clarke spent Sunday with Mrs. Rebecca Browning.—Eggs are 48 cents per

BRITISH CAVALRY CHARGING THE HUNS



Recently the British cavalry has had its chance at the Huns, and it has made good, as always. The photograph shows a cavalry troop charging over the top of a ridge somewhere in France.

dozen and hens 16 cents per lb., here, —G. W. Browning lost two fine pigs this week.—J. L. Pennington and family are planning to spend the winter in Hamilton, Ohio.—John Homer is hauling logs to Morgans and Pennington's mill, and is going to build a new dwelling within a few weeks.—Howard Robinson's little infant, who has been so low with influenza, is slowly improving.

CARTER COUNTY

Hitchins

Hitchins, Nov. 18.—Friends of Edward K. Cook, a former student of Berea College and late teacher of Pulaski County, and Owsley County, will be pleased to learn that he has recently become Industrial Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Hitchins, Ky., where Mrs. Cook and other Berea students well remembered as Miss Myrtle Farley will join him on January 1st to establish their permanent home. Edward is still remembered in Pulaski and Owsley for those big Educational Rallies he engineered, and now much greater achievements are expected.—There was a genuine Berea reunion last Sunday night when Willis N. Maddox and Edw. K. Cook, two former students of Berea, well known by The Citizen family, met at the Justice Hotel to help arrange for new students to get to Berea.—Robt. Rose, who recently came home from Camp Taylor on a furlough, has taken suddenly ill and is unable to return at present.—Our city schools will reorganize and resume work, Monday, November 25th.—Miss Jessie Mohrly was visiting the home of Miss Myrtle Justice Sunday.—Dr. Moorman of the State Y. M. C. A. Committee, late state secretary of Alabama and Mississippi, was here today after having assisted Judge W. J. Hampton and Rev. W. C. Reeves, of Ashland, in campaigning Carter County for the United War Workers Societies.—Congressman W. J. Fields, formerly of Olive Hill but now of Washington, D. C., a native son whom this district has five times elected to represent her in Congress, was here visiting friends last week before he started to Washington, D. C.—As usual Hitchins went "over the top" in this drive.

GARRARD COUNTY

White Lick

White Lick, Nov. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. Blanton, of Knox County, are visiting their son, Ralph Moonaham.—Herman Brashears is in the Robinson Hospital at Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Moonaham are proud parents of a fine baby boy.—Mrs. H. L. Stowe spent the day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Creech last Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. John B. Creech received a telegram, November 14th, that their son, Private Felix Creech, was killed in action in France, October the 10th. He was a splendid young man, and has many friends here and also in Montana. He had been at Sioux Pass, Montana, for five years previous to his induction into military service. Besides his father and mother, he is survived by five brothers and three sisters. His brother, Charles Creech, died at Camp Meade, Md., October the 6th, 1918.—Mrs. John B. Creech, who has been ill for several days, is not improving much.

Paint Lick

Paint Lick, Nov. 14.—Mrs. P. G. Gouch at Manse is very ill with influenza.—Harrison Mays has sold his Ford and purchased a Chevrolet car from White & Riddle.—Messrs. Vogel, Rice, and Kelly, of Berea, were recent guests of W. W. West and family.—Miss Nancy Huff, one of the teachers in the Berea Graded School, spent last week with Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wynn.—Mr. and Mrs. Forest Dowden and little son, of Harts, visited his mother, Mrs. J. T. Thompson, Sunday. Mrs. Thompson has been very ill but is better.—

The Misses Ora and Emma Estridge were in Richmond, Monday.—There are several new cases of the "flu" in Paint Lick.—Miss Johnetta Farra, of Lancaster, was the welcome guest of the Misses Mary Mae and Pearl Walker, last week. —Lieut. Carl Howard will visit his aunt, Mrs. A. B. Wynn, next week. He is at his home at Laymon at the present.—Friends of Miss Nannie Kidwell were sorry to hear of her death, which occurred last week. Miss Kidwell had visited her sister, Mrs. Walter Centers, at Manse, and had made many friends while there.—Richard Lackey and Zack Hester, of Camp Buell, spent Sunday with home folks.—Lagan West and Amos Park, of S. A. T. C., Lexington, were at home, Sunday.—Howard Warren and Ansie Green, of Lancaster, returned to Camp Buell, Monday, having been at home for thirty days.—John Creech received a telegram the 14th saying his son, Felix Creech, had been killed in France, October 6. Mr. and Mrs. Creech have the sympathy of the entire community. This is their second son to give his life during the war.—Mr. and Mrs. Bennett Rooper spent Thursday night at Silver Creek with his mother.—The "flu" will be lifted in Lancaster, Sunday.—Mrs. George Conn, Mrs. A. B. Estridge, and Labor Kirk have the "flu."—Mrs. John Tatem, Jr., was a Lancaster visitor, Thursday.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. and W. C. Wynn made a business trip to Lancaster, Friday.—E. C. McWhorter has sold his farm and will have a sale, November 30th, selling stock, farm implements, household and kitchen furniture and three automobiles. It is with regret that the community will give his family up to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wynn, Miss Fannie Dowden and Mrs. Bennett Rooper were shopping in Lexington, Saturday.—Mr. and Mrs. Calico, of Manse, have just received a telegram saying that their boy, Jessel, has been killed in France. The bereaved family have the heart-felt sympathy of all the people here.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

Conway

Conway, Nov. 19.—School will begin again, Monday, at Fairview, which has been closed for seven weeks on account of the influenza.—Mr. and Mrs. Granville Cox and family, who have had the "flu," are improving nicely.—Mrs. J. L. Callahan, of Berea, was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Gill, at Conway, Saturday and Sunday.—Miss Susie Beldon, who has had influenza, is able to be out again.—Mrs. Belle Taylor was visiting friends at Paris, Ky., this week, and also her daughter, Laura, at Ford. —C. D. Estridge made a business trip to Cincinnati, O., last week.

Substitute for Gold

It is said that a serviceable substitute for gold is obtained by combining 94 parts of copper with six parts of antimony and adding a little magnesium carbonate to increase the weight. It is said that this alloy can be drawn, wrought and soldered very much like gold, and that it also receives and retains a golden polish. It is worth something like 25 cents a pound.

Many Mothers Ignore Science.

The doctors say we must not, but what harm does it do to rock a baby? It brings sleep and it brings music, for no mother ever rocked her child without a lullaby accompaniment. It's all gone, however, because steady science has said that it must go. The only baby that has a chance today is the one who is born at sea on the first day of a long voyage.—Exchange.

JOHN WHITE & CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal assortment and full value paid for FURS

Hides and Goat Skins

Farm For Sale!

175 ACRES

One Mile East of Conway, Ky.,

Convenient to Church and School

About half under cultivation; the other in woodland with some good timber.

Good house, barn and outbuildings, one tenant house; two acres strawberries, 200 peach trees and other fruit.

This farm is one of the most desirable properties in this section of country. Is well watered with two wells and one never-failing spring.

Price for quick sale, \$3,500

Reasonable terms may be procured by intending purchasers. For further particulars address

U. S. BERRY,
Conway, Kentucky

PROPER STORAGE FOR BEETS

FARMS FOR SALE

When Placed in Cellar Avoid Large Piles as It Is liable to Cause Heating and Decay.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Beets should be pulled and the tops cut off when the soil is dry. If they are to be held in the storage room in the basement or in an outdoor storage cellar, they should be placed in ventilated barrels, loose boxes, or better still, in crates. If sufficient space is available in the cellar, it is a good plan simply to place them in small piles along the wall. Storage in large piles should be avoided, as it is liable to cause heating and decay.

For storage in banks or pits prepare the beets as for storage in the room in the basement or in the outdoor cellar. Select a well-drained location, make a shallow excavation, about six inches deep, line it with straw, hay, leaves, or similar material, and place the beets in a conical pile on the lining. Make the bottom of the pile about the same size, but not larger than, the bottom of the excavation. Cover the beets with same material as that used for lining the bottom of the pit, and carry it up several inches above the apex of the pile of vegetables, having it extend through the dirt covering. This serves as a ventilating flue, and it should be covered with a piece of tin or a short board as a protection from rain. The dirt covering should be two or three inches thick, when the vegetables are stored, and it should be increased as severely cold weather approaches until it is a foot or more in thickness. In finishing the pit the dirt should be firmed with the back of the shovel in order to make it as nearly waterproof as possible.

The shallow trench around the base of the pit should have an outlet for carrying off the water. Supplement the dirt covering with manure, straw, corn fodder or other protecting material. Use several small pits instead of one large one, as vegetables keep better in small pits and the entire contents may be removed when the pit is opened.

COMMISSIONERS SALE

E. E. Brockman's Admr., Plaintiff vs.

Nannie Brockman, Etc., Defendants

Pursuant to judgment and order of sale entered in the above styled action by the Madison Circuit Court, at its October Term, 1918, the undersigned Commissioner will expose to public sale to the highest and best bidder on the premises in Madison County, Ky., at the hour of 11 o'clock, a.m., on Friday, November 29, 1918, the following described property.

A certain tract of land in Madison County, Ky., near Wallacetown, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a big white oak marked 12, thence N. 17 W. 55.25 rods to a fence corner at 2; thence N. 83° W. 66.62 rods to a fence corner marked 3; thence S. 2 E. 22.3-10 rods to a fence corner marked 4; thence S. 17 E. 59.50 rods to a fence corner marked 5; thence S. 89° E. 7.25 rods to a hickory tree at 6; thence S. 88° E. 19 rods to a fence corner marked 7; thence N. 60° E. 50.72 rods to a corner at 8; being in a pond; thence N. 18 W. 7.87 rods to a point of Beginning, containing 32 and 61-100 (32.61) acres of land, a plat of which is made part hereof and filed herewith.

This land is to include also a 14-foot pass way from the pond corner to the Higenbotham pass way.

Terms: Said land will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser being required to execute sale bond with approved security bearing 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid, with a lien retained on the land to secure the payment of same.

This land is to include also a 14-foot pass way from the pond corner to the Higenbotham pass way.

Terms: Said land will be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser being required to execute sale bond with approved security bearing 6 per cent interest from day of sale until paid, with a lien retained on the land to secure the payment of same.

Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$12.50@1.50, butcher steers extra \$13@1.14, good to choice \$11@12.75, common to fair \$6.50@10.50, heifers, extra \$10@11, good to choice \$9@9.75, common to fair \$6@8.50, cows, extra \$8.50@10.

Calves—Extra \$17.75@18, fair to good \$13@17.75, common and large \$12@15.

Hogs—Selected heavy shippers \$17.50, good choice packers and butcher \$17.50, stags \$10@13.25, common to choice heavy fat sows \$11@15, light shippers \$1